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A Product Integration type Method for solving Nonlinear Integral Equations in L^1

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Abstract

This paper deals with nonlinear Fredholm integral equations of the second kind. We study the case of a weakly singular kernel and we set the problem in the space $L^1([a, b], \mathbb{C})$. As numerical method, we extend the product integration scheme from $C^0([a, b], \mathbb{C})$ to $L^1([a, b], \mathbb{C})$.

Keywords: Fredholm integral equation, product integration method, nonlinear equation.

1. Introduction

In this paper, we consider the fixed point problem

$$\text{Find } \varphi : \quad U(\varphi) = \varphi, \quad (1)$$

where U is of the form:

$$U(x) := K(x) - y \text{ for all } x \in \Omega. \quad (2)$$

The domain Ω of U is in $L^1([a, b], \mathbb{C})$ and $y \in L^1([a, b], \mathbb{C})$.

The operator K is of the following form:

$$K(x)(s) := \int_a^b H(s, t) L(s, t) N(x(t)) dt \text{ for all } x \in \Omega,$$

and $N : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is twice Fréchet-differentiable and may be nonlinear.

This kind of equations are usually treated in the space of continuous functions $C^0([a, b], \mathbb{C})$. In [7], Atkinson gives a survey about the main numerical methods which can be applied to such integral equations of the second kind (projection method, iterated projection method, Galerkin's method, Collocation method, Nyström method, discrete Galerkin method...) (see also [14]). The approximate solution φ_n of (1) is the solution of an approximate equation of the form :

$$\text{Find } \varphi_n \in L^1([a, b], \mathbb{C}) : \quad U_n(\varphi_n) = \varphi_n, \quad (3)$$

where

$$U_n(x) = K_n(x) - y_n,$$

K_n being an approximation of the operator K and y_n an approximation of y . For the classical projection method, $K_n = \pi_n K \pi_n$, where π_n is a projection onto a finite dimensional space, and $y_n = \pi_n y$. For the Kantorovich projection method, $K_n = \pi_n K$ and $y_n = y$. For the Iterated projection method, $K_n = K \pi_n$ and

$y_n = y$. For the Nyström method, K_n is provided by a numerical quadrature of the integral operator K . In [7], the Banach space in which the solution φ is found is the space of continuous function or eventually L^2 and the kernel is smooth. When solving numerically weakly singular equations, one is required to evaluate large number of weakly singular integrals. In this case, when the integral operator is still compact, the technique of product integration methods appears to have been a popular choice to approximate such integrals (see [3], [5], [6], [7]). This method requires the unknown to be smooth. The product integration method consists in performing a linear interpolation of the smooth part of the kernel times the unknown. The product integration method is used to treat linear or nonlinear Volterra equation or Fredholm equation of the second kind and for each type of equation, different kernels are studied: logarithmic singular kernels in [12], kernels with a fixed Cauchy singularity coming from scattering theory in [8], Abel's kernel coming from the theory of fluidity and heat transfer between solid and gases in [11]. Most of these papers need evaluations of the unknown at the nodes and also continuity of the exact solution.

We consider the numerical treatment of equation (1) when φ can not be evaluated at each point. In this situation we tackle the problem of applying a product integration type method. We propose a kind of hybrid method between a product integration method and a iterated projection method for which the general theory of Anselone (see [2]) and Ansorge (see [4]) can be applied through collectively compact convergence theory.

In Section 2, we recall the framework of the paper and the results needed to prove our main result. In Section 3, we present our main result. We prove the existence, the uniqueness and the convergence of our method. Section 4 is devoted to the numerical implementation of the method and an illustration of our theoretical results.

2. General framework

To prove the existence and the uniqueness of the approximate solution, we use a general result of Atkinson (see [6], Theorem 4 p 804) recalled in this paper (see Theorem 1). To apply this theorem, we need to check if the assumptions are satisfied in our case. As the framework of our problem is the space $L^1([a, b], \mathbb{C})$, to prove the compactness of the operators and the collectively compactness of the sequence of approximate operators, we will use the Kolmogorov-Riesz-Fréchet theorem recalled in this paper too (see Theorem 2). Here, we assume that $U_n(x)$ is of the form $K_n(x) - y$ ($y_n = y$).

Hypotheses:

- (H1) φ denotes a fixed point of U . X is a complex Banach space, $\Omega_r(\varphi)$ is the open ball centered at φ and with radius $r > 0$ of the space $L^1([a, b], \mathbb{C})$, U and U_n , for $n \geq 1$, are completely continuous possibly nonlinear operators from $\Omega_r(\varphi)$ into X .
- (H2) $(U_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is a collectively compact sequence.
- (H3) $(U_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is pointwise convergent to U on $\Omega_r(\varphi)$.
- (H4) There exists $r_\varphi > 0$, such that U and U_n , for $n \geq 1$, are twice Fréchet differentiable on $\Omega_{r_\varphi}(\varphi) \subset \Omega_r(\varphi)$, and there exists a least upper bound $M(\varphi, r)$ such that

$$\max_{x \in \Omega_{r_\varphi}(\varphi)} \{\|U''(x)\|, \|U_n''(x)\|\} \leq M(\varphi, r).$$

Theorem 1. *Assume that (H1) to (H4) are satisfied and that 1 is not an eigenvalue of $U'(\varphi)$. Then φ is an isolated fixed point of U . Moreover, there is ϵ in $]0, r_\varphi[$ and $n_\epsilon > 0$ such that, for all $n \geq n_\epsilon$, U_n has a unique fixed point φ_n in $\Omega_\epsilon(\varphi)$. Also, there is a constant $\gamma > 0$ such that*

$$\|\varphi - \varphi_n\| \leq \gamma \|U(\varphi) - U_n(\varphi)\| \quad \text{for } n \geq n_\epsilon. \quad (4)$$

Proof : See Theorem 4 in [6]. ■

To prove that the assumptions (H1) and (H2) are satisfied in our case, we use the Kolmogorov-Riesz-Fréchet theorem, recalled here below.

Theorem 2. (*Kolmogorov-Riesz-Fréchet*) Let F be a bounded set in $L^p(\mathbb{R}^q, \mathbb{C})$, $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$. If

$$\lim_{\|h\| \rightarrow 0} \|\tau_h f - f\|_p = 0$$

uniformly in $f \in F$, where

$$\tau_h f(\cdot) := f(\cdot + h),$$

then the closure of $F|_\Omega$ is compact in $L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{C})$ for any measurable set $\Omega \in \mathbb{R}^p$ with finite measure.

In our error estimation analysis, we need to define the following quantities :

The oscillation of a function x in $L^1([a, b], \mathbb{C})$, relatively to a parameter h , is defined by

$$w_1(x, h) := \sup_{|u| \in [0, |h|]} \int_a^b |\tilde{x}(v+u) - \tilde{x}(v)| dv, \quad (5)$$

where

$$\tilde{x}(t) := \begin{cases} x(t) & \text{for } t \in [a, b], \\ 0 & \text{for } t \notin [a, b]. \end{cases}$$

The modulus of continuity of a continuous function on $[a, b] \times [a, b]$, relatively to a parameter h , is defined by

$$w_2(f, h) := \sup_{u, v \in [a, b]^2, \|u-v\| \leq |h|} |f(u) - f(v)|. \quad (6)$$

Lemma 1. For all x in $L^1([a, b], \mathbb{C})$,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} w_1(x, h) = 0.$$

For all f in $C^0([a, b]^2, \mathbb{C})$,

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} w_2(f, h) = 0.$$

Proof : See [1]. ■

3. Product integration in L^1

Let π_n be the projection defined with a uniform grid as follows:

$$\forall i = 0, \dots, n, \quad t_{n,i} := a + ih_n,$$

$$h_n := \frac{b-a}{n}.$$

For $i = 1, \dots, n$,

$$\forall x \in L^1([a, b], \mathbb{C}), \pi_n(x)(t) := \frac{1}{h_n} \int_{t_{n,i}}^{t_{n,i-1}} x(v) dv = c_{n,i}, \quad t \in [t_{n,i-1}, t_{n,i}].$$

It is obvious that $\|\pi_n h\| \leq \|h\|$ and $\|\pi_n\| = 1$. We also have

$$\pi_n \xrightarrow{p} I,$$

where \xrightarrow{p} denotes the pointwise convergence and I the identity operator. In fact, (see [1]),

$$\|\pi_n(x) - x\| \leq 2w_1(x, h_n) \quad (7)$$

To approximate problem (1), we define the operator

$$K_n(x)(s) := \int_a^b H(s, t) [L(s, t)]_n N(\pi_n(x)(t)) dt,$$

where, $\forall s \in [a, b], \forall i = 1, \dots, n$:

$$[L(s, t)]_n := \frac{1}{h_n} ((t_{n,i} - t)L(s, t_{n,i-1}) + (t - t_{n,i-1})L(s, t_{n,i}))$$

for $t \in [t_{n,i-1}, t_{n,i}]$.

Consequently, the approximate operator U_n will be defined by

$$U_n(x) := K_n(x) - y. \quad (8)$$

Notations:

$\|\cdot\|$ denotes the norm of the underlying vector space, whatever it may be. As usual K' denotes the first order Fréchet-derivative of K , and K'' its second order Fréchet-derivative.

Let us define the following operator A_0 : $\forall x \in \Omega_r(\varphi), \forall s \in [a, b]$,

$$A_0(x) : s \mapsto \int_a^b |H(s, t)| |N(x(t))| dt,$$

provided that the integral exists.

We make the following assumptions on L , H and N :

(P1) $L \in C^0([a, b]^2, \mathbb{C})$ and

$$c_L := \max_{s, t \in [a, b]} |L(s, t)|.$$

(P2) There exists $r > 0$ such that, $\Omega_r(\varphi) \subset \Omega$, and there exist $m_0 > 0, M_0 > 0, M_1 > 0, M_2 > 0, C_1 > 0, C_2 > 0, M > 0$ and $C > 0$ such that:

(P2.1) $\forall x \in \Omega_r(\varphi), A_0(x) \in L^1$ and $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, A_0(\pi_n \varphi) \in L^1$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{x \in \Omega_r(\varphi)} \|A_0(x)\| &\leq M_0, \\ \sup_{x \in \Omega_r(\varphi)} \|A_0(\pi_n(x))\| &\leq m_0. \end{aligned}$$

(P2.2) K is twice Fréchet-differentiable and

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{x \in \Omega_r(\varphi)} \|K'(x)\| &\leq M_1, \\ \sup_{x \in \Omega_r(\varphi)} \|K''(x)\| &\leq M_2. \end{aligned}$$

(P2.3) For n large enough,

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \|K'_n(\varphi)\| &\leq C_1, \\ \sup_{x \in \Omega_r(\varphi)} \|K''_n(x)\| &\leq C_2. \end{aligned}$$

(P2.4)

$$\sup_{x \in \Omega_r(\varphi)} \int_a^b |N(\pi_n(x)(t))| dt \leq M.$$

$$\sup_{x \in \Omega_r(\varphi)} \int_a^b |N(x(t))| dt \leq C$$

(P2.5) $w_H : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$w_H(h) := \sup_{t \in [a, b]} \int_a^b |\tilde{H}(s+h, t) - \tilde{H}(s, t)| ds,$$

satisfies

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} w_H(h) = 0.$$

Let us notice the the assumptions (P1) and (P2.5) are the hypothesis of the extension of the product integration method to L^1 in the linear case (see [1]).

Proposition 1. *If the properties (P1) and (P2) are verified, then U is defined from $\Omega_r(\varphi)$ into $L^1([a, b], \mathbb{C})$, and it is a continuous compact operator.*

Proof : $\forall x \in \Omega_r(\varphi)$, from the second order Taylor expansion with integral remainder we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|U(x)\| &\leq \|K(x)\| + \|y\| \leq \|K(\varphi)\| + \|K'(\varphi)(x - \varphi)\| \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sup_{u \in \Omega_r(\varphi)} \|K''(u)\| \|x - \varphi\|^2 + \|y\|, \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$\|U(x)\| \leq \|K(\varphi)\| + rM_1 + \frac{1}{2}r^2M_2 + \|y\|. \quad (9)$$

This proves that U is defined from $\Omega_r(\varphi)$ into $L^1([a, b], \mathbb{C})$.

Let B be a subset of $\Omega_r(\varphi)$ and define $W := \tilde{U}(B)$, where

$$\tilde{U}(x)(s) := \begin{cases} U(x)(s) & \text{for } s \in [a, b], \\ 0 & \text{for } s \notin [a, b]. \end{cases}$$

From (9), W is bounded in $L^1(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C})$. Let us prove that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \|\tau_h f - f\| = 0 \quad \text{uniformly in } f \in W.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tau_h \tilde{U}(x) - \tilde{U}(x)\| &\leq c_L \int_a^b \int_a^b |\tilde{H}(s+h, t) - \tilde{H}(s, t)| |N(x(t))| dt ds \\ &\quad + \int_a^b \int_a^b |L(s+h, t) - L(s, t)| |\tilde{H}(s, t)| |N(x(t))| ds dt \\ &\leq c_L w_H(h) C + 2w_2(L, h) \|A_0(x)\| \\ &\leq c_L w_H(h) C + 2w_2(L, h) M_0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sup_{x \in \Omega_r(\varphi)} \|\tau_h \tilde{U}(x) - \tilde{U}(x)\| = 0.$$

By the Kolmogorov-Fréchet-Riesz theorem, $U(B) = W|_{[a, b]}$ has a compact closure, thus U is compact. As K is continuous, U is continuous. ■

Proposition 2. *The sequence $(U_n)_{n \geq 1}$ satisfies $U_n \xrightarrow{p} U$ on $\Omega_r(\varphi)$.*

Proof : For all $x \in \Omega_r(\varphi)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\|U_n(x) - U(x)\| &\leq \int_a^b \left| \int_a^b ([L(s, t)]_n - L(s, t)) H(s, t) N(\pi_n(x)(t)) dt \right| ds \\
&\quad + \int_a^b \left| \int_a^b H(s, t) L(s, t) (N(\pi_n(x)(t)) - N(x(t))) dt \right| ds \\
&\leq 2w_2(L, h_n) \|A_0(\pi_n(x))\| + \|K(\pi_n(x)) - K(x)\| \\
&\leq 2w_2(L, h_n) m_0 + \|K'(x)\| \|\pi_n(x) - x\| \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2} \|\pi_n(x) - x\|^2 \sup_{v \in \Omega_r(\varphi)} \|K''(v)\| \\
&\leq 2w_2(L, h_n) m_0 + M_1 \|\pi_n(x) - x\| + \frac{1}{2} M_2 \|\pi_n(x) - x\|^2.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\|U_n(x) - U(x)\| \leq 2w_2(L, h_n) m_0 + M_1 \|\pi_n(x) - x\| + \frac{1}{2} M_2 \|\pi_n(x) - x\|^2. \quad (10)$$

As $\pi_n \xrightarrow{p} I$, $(U_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is pointwise convergent to U . ■

Proposition 3. *If the properties (P1) and (P2) are verified, then U_n is a continuous compact operator from $\Omega_r(\varphi)$ into $L^1([a, b], \mathbb{C})$, and $(U_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is a collectively compact sequence.*

Proof : U_n is continuous on $\Omega_r(\varphi)$ because K_n is Fréchet-differentiable.

Let us prove that $(U_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is collectively compact. This is equivalent to prove that

$$F := \bigcup_{n \geq 1} U_n(B)$$

is relatively compact for all bounded subset B of $\Omega_r(\varphi)$. We define the subset E by

$$E := \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \tilde{U}_n(B),$$

where

$$\tilde{U}_n(x)(s) := \begin{cases} U_n(x)(s) & \text{for } s \in [a, b], \\ 0 & \text{for } s \notin [a, b]. \end{cases}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\tilde{U}_n(x)\| &\leq \|K_n(x) - K_n(\varphi)\| + \|K_n(\varphi)\| + \|y\| \\
&\leq \|K'_n(\varphi)(x - \varphi) + \int_0^1 (1-t) K''_n(\varphi + t(x - \varphi))(x - \varphi, x - \varphi) dt\| + \|K_n(\varphi)\| + \|y\| \\
&\leq \|K'_n(\varphi)(x - \varphi)\| + \frac{1}{2} \sup_{v \in \Omega_r(\varphi)} \|K''_n(v)\| \|x - \varphi\|^2 + \|K_n(\varphi)\| + \|y\| \\
&\leq r \|K'_n(\varphi)\| + \frac{r^2}{2} C_2 + \|K_n(\varphi)\| + \|y\| \\
&\leq r C_1 + \frac{r^2}{2} C_2 + c_L m_0 + \|y\|,
\end{aligned}$$

hence E is uniformly bounded.

For all $x \in \Omega_r(\varphi)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\tau_h \tilde{U}_n(x) - \tilde{U}_n(x)\| &= \int_a^b \left| \int_a^b [\tilde{H}(s+h, t) [\tilde{L}(s+h, t)]_n \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \tilde{H}(s, t) [\tilde{L}(s, t)]_n] N(\pi_n(x)(t)) dt \right| ds \\
&\leq c_L \int_a^b \int_a^b |\tilde{H}(s+h, t) - \tilde{H}(s, t)| |N(\pi_n(x)(t))| dt ds \\
&\quad + \int_a^b \int_a^b |[\tilde{L}(s+h, t)]_n - [\tilde{L}(s, t)]_n| |\tilde{H}(s, t)| |N(\pi_n(x)(t))| dt ds \\
&\leq c_L M w_H(h) + 2w_2(L, h) m_0.
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, by the Kolmogorov-Fréchet-Riesz theorem, $F := E|_{[a, b]}$ has a compact closure, and $(U_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is collectively compact. \blacksquare

Theorem 3. Assume that 1 is not an eigenvalue of $U'(\varphi)$, and that (P1) and (P2) are verified. Then φ is an isolated fixed point of U . Moreover there are $\epsilon \in]0, r[$ and $n_\epsilon > 0$ such that, for every $n \geq n_\epsilon$, U_n has a unique fixed point φ_n in $\Omega_\epsilon(\varphi)$. Also, there is a constant $\gamma > 0$ such that, for $n \geq n_\epsilon$,

$$\|\varphi - \varphi_n\| \leq \gamma(2w_2(L, h_n)m_0 + 2M_1w_1(\varphi, h_n) + 2M_2w_1^2(\varphi, h_n)) \quad (11)$$

Proof : By Proposition 1, Proposition 2, and Proposition 3, conditions (H1) to (H4) in Theorem 1 are satisfied. The estimation is obtained by (4), (10) and (7). \blacksquare

4. Implementation and numerical evidence

The approximate solution is the exact solution of the equation

$$K_n(\varphi_n) - y = \varphi_n, \quad (12)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
K_n(\varphi_n)(s) &:= \sum_{j=1}^n w_{n,j}(s) N(c_{n,j}), \\
w_{n,j}(s) &:= \int_{t_{n,j-1}}^{t_{n,j}} H(s, t) [L(s, t)]_n dt, \\
c_{n,j} &:= \frac{1}{h_n} \int_{t_{n,j-1}}^{t_{n,j}} \varphi_n(s) ds.
\end{aligned}$$

For $i = 1, \dots, n$, integrating (12) over $[t_{n,i-1}, t_{n,i}]$ and dividing by h_n , we obtain the following nonlinear system

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{h_n} \int_{t_{n,i-1}}^{t_{n,i}} w_{n,j}(s) ds N(c_{n,j}) - \frac{1}{h_n} \int_{t_{n,i-1}}^{t_{n,i}} \varphi_n(s) ds = \frac{1}{h_n} \int_{t_{n,i-1}}^{t_{n,i}} y(s) ds$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Set

$$\begin{aligned} Y_n(i) &:= \frac{1}{h_n} \int_{t_{n,i-1}}^{t_{n,i}} y(s) ds, \\ A_n(i, j) &:= \frac{1}{h_n} \int_{t_{n,i-1}}^{t_{n,i}} w_{n,j}(s) ds, \\ C_n &:= \begin{bmatrix} c_{n,1} \\ \vdots \\ c_{n,n} \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

We can rewrite the nonlinear system in the matrix form

$$A_n N(C_n) - C_n = Y_n, \quad (13)$$

where

$$N(C_n) := \begin{bmatrix} N(c_{n,1}) \\ \vdots \\ N(c_{n,n}) \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let $F_n : \mathbb{C}^{n \times 1} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n \times 1}$ be the operator defined by

$$F_n(X) := A_n N(X) - X - Y_n, \quad X \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times 1}.$$

Newton's method will be applied to solve numerically the nonlinear problem

$$F_n(C_n) = 0.$$

Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the convergence of Newton's sequence for $n = 10$ and $n = 100$. The assumptions of Theorem 3 are satisfied since N , N' and N'' are bounded.

Example 1

For all $s, t \in [0, 1]$, and $u \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} L(s, t) &:= 1, \\ H(s, t) &:= -\log(|s - t|), \\ N(u) &:= \sin(\pi u) \text{ or } \sin(2\pi u). \end{aligned}$$

We chose

$$\varphi(s) := 1, \quad s \in [0, 1],$$

to be the exact solution, so that

$$y(s) := -1, \quad s \in [a, b].$$

Example 2

For all $s, t \in [0, 1]$, and $u \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned} L(s, t) &:= 1, \\ H(s, t) &:= -\log(|s - t|), \\ N(u) &:= \sin(\pi u), \\ \varphi(s) &:= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } s \in [0, 0.5], \\ 2 & \text{for } s \in [0.5, 1], \end{cases} \\ y(s) &:= \begin{cases} -1 & \text{for } s \in [0, 0.5], \\ -2 & \text{for } s \in [0.5, 1]. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

k	$\frac{\ C_{10}^{(k)} - C_{10}\ }{\ C_{10}\ }$	$\frac{\ C_{100}^{(k)} - C_{100}\ }{\ C_{100}\ }$
1	3.5e-01	3.5e-01
2	1.9e-01	1.9e-01
3	2.3e-02	2.3e-02
4	4.9e-05	5.1e-05
5	8.2e-13	9.4e-13
6	2.9e-16	1.3e-15

Table 1: Relative errors for $N(u) = \sin(\pi u)$ in Example 1

k	$\frac{\ C_{10}^{(k)} - C_{10}\ }{\ C_{10}\ }$	$\frac{\ C_{100}^{(k)} - C_{100}\ }{\ C_{100}\ }$
10	1.5e-01	1.4e-02
11	1.5e-01	6.9e-03
12	1.4e-01	2.3e-03
13	1.5e-01	1.5e-04
14	1.5e-01	4.2e-08
15	1.5e-01	1.6e-13
16	1.5e-01	7.3e-14

Table 2: Relative errors for $N(u) = \sin(2\pi u)$ in Example 1

k	$\frac{\ C_{10}^{(k)} - C_{10}\ }{\ C_{10}\ }$	$\frac{\ C_{100}^{(k)} - C_{100}\ }{\ C_{100}\ }$
1	5.7e-02	5.6e-02
2	3.7e-02	2.1e-02
3	1.9e-02	1.6e-03
4	1.6e-03	5.5e-07
5	6.8e-07	1.9e-15

Table 3: Relative errors of the Newton iterates in Example 2

The accuracy of the approximation is limited by n (see Table 2 for $n = 10$), especially when $N(u) := \sin(2\pi u)$. In order to overcome this difficulty, we are working on an approach which consists in linearizing the nonlinear equation by a Newton-type method in infinite dimension, and then applying the product integration method to the linear equations issued from the Newton's method. We expect that the accuracy will not be n -sensitive.

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